

NEW HATS 20 Cases New Shapes in English and American Hats, Just Opened

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 68-70 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Urge an all Canadian Road

Board of Trade Goes on Record in Favor of Tapping Dawson.

Victoria's Claims to the Southern Terminus Are Strongly Pressed.

A movement to ensure that Victoria reap the full benefit attaching to the construction of an all-Canadian route to the Yukon was launched yesterday evening at a special meeting of the Board of Trade when on motion of Mr. C. H. Lugin a series of strong resolutions were passed endorsing the project.

The meeting was well attended. The president of the Board of Trade, C. H. Todd, occupied the chair and the interest in the proceedings was most keen. Mr. Lugin delivered a speech which was admitted a very strong and convincing one.

After describing the significance of recent utterances in the House of Commons bearing on the project of the building of an all-Canadian line to tap the Yukon country, Mr. Lugin went into facts and figures in support of his case, the recitation of which was listened to with rapt attention.

He said they would have to contemplate the arranging of a line of communication 1,000 miles in length—making the time 80 hours to Dawson, or a little over three days, two days to Atlin, if Victoria could be connected with the northern country in that way, it would obviously mean a great thing for this city and the whole lower coast. In seeking to establish railway connection with the Yukon they ought to begin as far north on the coast line as expedient; but it should be an enterprise altogether independent of the Grand Trunk Pacific. It should be the aim of the people of this city to arrange, if possible, the starting point of the "road" should be the city of Victoria. The link of the chain should be the railway from Victoria running to the north end of the island; the second link a line of fast ferries running to a point on the mainland; the third link the line from the coast to Dawson.

Mr. Lugin reminded those present that three years ago last January he had gone exhaustively into the question of establishing a system of transportation embracing the utilization of car ferries from Vancouver island to handle the northern business. All the latest information showed the scheme to be perfectly feasible and the movement for its establishment was on the eve of success, when the British Columbia government promised to give aid to a project from Pyramid harbor northward and his proposition was dropped by the White Pass and Yukon Railway Company who were parties to the negotiations then in progress.

He merely mentioned this incident to show that the question of the feasibility of a system of northern transportation by means of car ferries had been gone through into before; and said the success which was attained at Ottawa during the progress of those former negotiations was a warrant for believing that a favorable reception would be given to any similar proposals which might be made at this time.

A very important fact to be remembered was that it had been amply demonstrated that less expense attached to the transportation of cars in ferries than over big grades on mountain passes. The scheme in view was the only one which would give Canada a north and south system for the coast of British Columbia. Victoria ought naturally to be the southern terminus of such a system. (Applause.)

Brief remarks commendatory to the stand taken by Mr. Lugin were made by Messrs. Higgins, Carter, Helmcken and Munro. The latter opined that the task outlined was a somewhat stupendous one, inasmuch as the bulk of population was east of the mountains, and Eastern opinion would be against a coast route.

Against this Mr. Helmcken thought that no Western Canadian was rapidly filling up the West would soon be able to take care of itself.

The following motion was then put and carried:

Whereas, by the decision of the Alaskan Boundary Commission, the title of the United States to the Western coast of the continent north of Portland Canal, has been confirmed, whereby a strip of foreign territory has been interposed between the sea and the Yukon Territory and the northern portion of British Columbia;

And whereas, the part of Canada above mentioned contains great natural resources which can be only very imperfectly utilized without railways;

And whereas, it is to the disadvantage of Canada that the business now done and hereafter to be developed in the part of the Dominion above mentioned should contribute to the building up of foreign cities;

Therefore, resolved, that this Board has learned with great satisfaction that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, has declared in his place in parliament, that it has now become the immediate duty of Canada to provide an all-Canadian railway to the Yukon, and most heartily endorses the same;

Further resolved, that in the opinion of this Board such a railway should, in the interests of the Northern country, as well as in justice to the Coast cities of British Columbia, be constructed from a point on the seaboard of this province with such southern connections and extensions as will provide the shortest and speediest connection with those cities;

And further resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Richard McBride;

And further resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to correspond with the Board of Trade of Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Atlin and Dawson, the City Council of Cumberland and with such public bodies and private individuals as they may deem advisable, with the view of securing their co-operation in giving effect to the object of these resolutions, namely, the immediate construction of an all-Canadian line from the British Columbia seaboard to the Yukon.

Many important matters were discussed at the regular monthly meeting of the members of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association, which was held at Vancouver. There was a very representative attendance. The principal subject referred to was that of an important duty on lumber from the United States. The facts were brought out that while relief along this line has been sought by the manufacturers since 1896, the government has refused to accede to requests which have been made.

The settlers in the Northwest and Manitoba think they should have been on the free list, but forget that their flour and other products are protected.

Unless some protection is afforded the industry, British Columbia will suffer to a considerable extent. As it is at present the market is limited, no exportation being possible because of the duty imposed by the United States, while lumber from the American side may be sent into Canada, competing with manufacturers here on their own ground.

The discussion yesterday was to devise ways and means to obtain a duty and the matter will be brought before the members in the West until some attention is paid to it.

It was reported to the meeting that the situation in the shingle industry is brightening, although the market is not yet available for all the production. Under the present condition of things, it is very possible that the output of lumber will also be curtailed.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

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The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN.

The Toronto Globe is fairly out against the policy of Mr. Chamberlain. "The spirit of the American press," it says, "strengthens the conclusion that Britain is growing restive under her sound fiscal policy just on the eve of its triumph." To make good this astonishing proposition the Globe argues that protection has injured the United States and that the United States is about to abandon it. Cobden prophesied that under free trade Britain would become the workshop of the world. A precisely contrary process is under way. Under protection competitive workshops have been established all over the world, which are all the time limiting Britain's industries. Cobden also prophesied that in a short time Americans would abandon manufacturing and go back to delve in their fields for the British. America would be the farm and Great Britain the city of the world. Well, that has not happened either. It would have happened if the United States had also adopted free trade no doubt, and the Globe's preposterous argument is that it is going to happen now. The Globe is suffering from the myopia of the economic dogmatist. The Globe makes much of the price of alpaca in the United States. "Alpaca," it says, "a common fabric half worsted and half cotton, largely worn in the United States, can be bought in England for ten cents, but it is sold wholesale in the United States at twenty to twenty-one cents, and retail at twenty-five cents." We doubt the facts. However, let us accept them. It is absolutely unimportant what is paid for an article. The important thing is whether the people who buy it have the money. Americans, according to the different grades in society, have more money than English people to spend upon dress. They live on a higher plane of comfort. If low prices determined the scale of comfort, then the British artisan would live on a higher plane than the United States' artisan, and the Chinese artisan on a higher plane than either of them. Why is it that the people of the United States live more luxuriously than any other civilized people in spite of high prices? There must be some reason for it. It is because they have, by a policy of protection, deliberately prevented their dependence upon the sale of raw products for the means to live. They have, by a policy of protection, enriched their national life with all manner of ingenious and invaluable manufactures instead of relying solely upon the ruder processes of tillage and forestry. They export only what they do not require themselves, and they import nothing except what, by no ingenuity, they can produce and manufacture in their own country. Consequently, they enjoy the wealth of their own country, and no one robs them of it. Can the Toronto Globe really believe that the United States, with the proof of the pudding actually in its mouth in a high level of comfort through all classes of its people, would for a moment seriously consider the abandonment of protection, as Great Britain upon facts of a different nature and not by any means so reassuring, is seriously thinking of abandoning the policy of free trade.

THE TREATY.

In connection with the treaty between Great Britain and the United States which resulted in the Alaskan Boundary Commission, there is no evidence whatever that Canada was not treated perfectly correctly by Great Britain and in strict accordance with the principles we outlined yesterday as governing the treaty making prerogative resident in the government of a portion of the Empire. In fact the evidence is all the other way. After the breaking up of the Joint High Commission the discussion of the Boundary question was returned to the British ambassador at Washington. The treaty was negotiated by him with the knowledge and confidence of the Ottawa government. A draft of the treaty was sent to Ottawa for approval. The government consented to the treaty. If we remember rightly there was at the time some criticism of the government for having consented to a treaty of the character designated in the treaty, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier declared the arrangement a most excellent one, and took credit for it to some extent. Then was the time to protest surely, or if the treaty was not approved, to have protected the Canadian government by the statement that it was accepted in deference to pressure brought to bear by Great Britain. As a matter of fact Sir Wilfrid Laurier knows perfectly well that Canada, as we think correctly, had the determining voice as to whether the treaty should be signed or not. If there was anything prejudicial to Canada about the treaty, the Canadian government is responsible and not the treaty making prerogative of Great Britain. When the United States appointed its "impartial jurists of repute" they were so obviously men who were open to conviction but who would like to see the man who could convince them, that very justifiable irritation was aroused both in this country and in Great Britain at so flagrant a violation

of the spirit of the treaty on the part of the United States. Even then Sir Wilfrid Laurier took no action until a hostile spirit began to manifest itself in the Canadian press, when he drew no attention of the British government to the character of the United States' appointments. Mr. Chamberlain was in South Africa at the time, and his department was in the charge of Lord Onslow. He wrote saying that the announcement of the gentlemen appointed by our neighbors was as much a surprise to the King's government as to that of Canada, and adding that "His Majesty's government have to choose between breaking off negotiations altogether or accepting nominations and appointing as their colleagues representatives who will meet the altered circumstances of the case." The British government said it would regard the first alternative as a grave misfortune in the interests of Canada, and would prefer that the enquiry should proceed in the confident hope that Canadian or British interests would not be prejudiced thereby, and that the information collected would facilitate a reasonable settlement at some future time. "His Majesty's government earnestly hope that these considerations will be carefully weighed by your ministers and that they will favor His Majesty's government, if they agree with the opinion stated above, with an expression of their views as to the most advantageous composition of the British side of the tribunal." That language could not be mistaken by anyone. It is a suggestion that three pledged commissioners should be appointed who would render a final decision impossible. While Canada would get the benefit of a thorough ventilation of her case, Britain was perfectly willing to take this course, almost advised it, but left the deciding word to the Canadian government. Where is there any betrayal of Canadian interests in that, and if we got the worst of the decision, who is to blame in the matter except ourselves? Canada replied to the British government as follows: "My ministers do not agree with the suggestion that the altered circumstances justify a departure on the British side from the disposition previously manifested respecting the composition of the tribunal. If members of the tribunal are to be appointed by His Majesty's government my ministers are of opinion that only judges of the higher courts, who, in the best sense of the words, would be impartial jurists of repute, should be chosen." Sir Wilfrid Laurier deliberately declined the suggestion that Great Britain should make the tribunal diplomatic and not judicial, in view of the United States having already done so, and asked for the appointment of judges. Britain responded by appointing Lord Alverstone, unfenced by any political considerations whatever. It is absolutely unfair to blame Great Britain for the result. The government of Great Britain deferred to our government all the way through, even when its suggestions were ignored and set aside, suggestions which, if they had been accepted, would have absolutely prevented Canada from prejudice. Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the treaty by his acceptance of it when his rejection would have killed it; and Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself suggested an English judge against the suggestion of a pledged commissioner emanating from the British government. It is all over now. Even such great men as Sir Wilfrid Laurier make mistakes, but only such men as Sir Wilfrid Laurier would endeavor to take shelter from the consequences of their own mistakes by raising an unjust and unjustifiable prejudice against a perfectly innocent party.

A QUEER VAGARY.

The Greenbrier Presbytery, which is reported in a New York newspaper to be one of the strongest presbyteries in the Southern States, met recently at Lewisburg, West Virginia, and adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, that it is the solemn and painful conviction of this (Greenbrier) Presbytery that some of the ministerial brethren are departing from the time-honored custom of the fathers in wearing 'bob-tail' coats, and the Presbytery would hereby warn the brethren against conformity to this custom of the diabolical. Let the offending brethren be warned of what may be done to them, as recorded in I. Chronicles, xix, 15. We respectfully point them to the vestures of the fathers and brethren of the Presbytery, the Rev. Messrs. H. M. Bittinger, W. T. Price and M. L. Lacy, as having coats becoming in length and in opposition to conformity to the fashions of the present day." We could not help wondering what on earth the Book of Chronicles had to do with the fashion of clergymen's dresses, so we looked up the passage to find out. It describes an incident where David sent ambassadors to Hanun, the son of Nahash, the King of the children of Ammon, to condole with him on the death of his father, who had shown kindness to David in earlier and presumably less prosperous days. Hanun took the messengers for spies and subjected them to grave indignities, shaving off their beards and cutting off their long flowing garments in the midst, two of the greatest insults an Oriental could receive. This is the reference to "bob-tail" coats. The argument would be ludicrous if it were not so pitiful. Because an ambassador in the time of David was insulted by having his garments mutilated, therefore a Presbyterian clergyman in West Virginia should not wear a short coat. There is another passage of Scripture which seems to bear more pertinently on the matter. It reads: "But all their works they do for to be seen of men; they make broad their phylacteries, and enlarge the borders of their garments." We are afraid the members of the Greenbrier Presbytery approximate more closely the Scribes and Pharisees whom Christ was describing, than their "bob-tail" coated brethren do the ambassadors of King David.

The United States has recognized the government of the new republic of Panama. We sincerely hope the next step taken by the United States will be to protect it. So far as we can judge of its territory by maps upon which its frontiers are not delimited, this new state looks excessively small. But it is unquestionably excessively valuable, and therefore excessively desirable in South American eyes. The United States would take very high ground, but ground of which the common sense would be admitted, and the advantages undeniable, if it were to declare this territory inviolate to any and every power which did not desire to fight the United States. We want to see the Panama canal constructed. We want to see it controlled by a civilized, strong and friendly power. The United States is a civilized, strong and a friendly power. It is the manifest destiny of the United States to limit Central and South American disturbances so that they do not prejudice the common interests of Western civilization. We do not envy the United States the task. It involves the frequent catching hold of obnoxious, stinging nettles. But anarchy in Central and South America is certainly prejudicial to all portions of North America, and Canada is not going to put herself on a level with these waspish communities by objecting to their discipline by the United States, when discipline is necessary.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Sir,—In my letter which appeared in the Colonist of the 1st inst. I suggested to those gentlemen who had been so demonstrative in the newspapers either as apologists for the commissioners or approvers of their recent decision, the desirability of clearing up certain material points which had been shrouded over. Not having observed any response as yet, I would, in again referring to the matter, add a few further remarks for their consideration.

Let me be distinctly remembered that the object—the first thing to be done—ascertained by the Treaty, is to ascend to the north from a specified point in the parallel of 54 deg. 30 min. N. latitude, by the designated channel "as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th deg. N. latitude."

The writers referred to allege that the "ascent to the north" was meant to be through Portland Canal. This, however, is simply an unwarranted assumption not consistent with the other details of the case. Portland Canal is not so much as mentioned in the Treaty. The strip of water is comparatively narrow and tortuous in certain parts, and, as it terminates some miles south of the 56th deg. it would be a physical impossibility to ascend by it that point.

It is highly desirable that those writers should give if possible, reasonable and satisfactory answers to a few pertinent queries. Had the route intended by the Treaty been Portland Canal, as they allege, is it natural, isn't it absurd to suppose that the starting point should not be at or near the mouth of the canal itself, but 60 miles away? Why, then, do they, that useless, senseless preliminary inter of 60 miles? Why indeed were Prince of Wales Island, and also the 131-133 degrees of W. longitude at all mentioned in this connection if they had not and (according to the hypothesis of those writers) any particular relation to or bearing upon the subject matter—the line of ascent from 54.40 to 56 north. Why?

It is said that those who advance the more rational and self-evident interpretation, i.e., that the extremity ("the southernmost point") of Prince of Wales Island, and likewise the channel between the 131 and 133 deg. of W. longitude, were deliberately specified in the Treaty—the one as the spot where the "ascent to the north" was to commence, and the other the direct course which was to be taken and followed as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th deg. of N. latitude.

Since writing the above I have seen Mr. Wootton's letter in the Colonist of the 4th inst., a portion of which refers to my letter of the 31st inst., but have not seen his other recent letters to which he alludes. Mr. W. thinks that I have misread the Treaty. I do not think so. My conviction still is that the point of departure from the 56th parallel contemplated by the Treaty is 50 or 60 miles further west than the recent decision of the commissioners places it, and consequently that the two islands, Prince of Wales and the 131-133 degrees, belonged to the British, although Americans may have taken possession. It seems clear from the Treaty that with a single exception which is mentioned in the Treaty, the route was to be south of the 56th parallel and east of the indicated point or line of demarcation on that parallel, i.e., between the 131 and the 133 longitude. The only exception mentioned is the "Point of Prince of Wales Island, south of 56 and extending to about 54.40, and which, on that account, is expressly mentioned in the Treaty."

While not in full accord with decision, I do not feel that I can do any as far as any one can be from imputing unworthy motives to Lord Alverstone, but it must be admitted that, being a man, he is liable to err or be misled, unintentionally, through error or by his own ordinary men. I am one of those who are disposed to make some sacrifice when necessary, for the sake of peace, but when a momentous action is at stake, and the honor of the nation is at stake, as should be able and willing to give a reasonable and sufficient answer to fair and legitimate criticism. When this is done, I, for my part, shall be willing to rest content.

INQUIRY.

6th November, 1903.
[Note.—A letter from the above writer was received on the 3rd, but through some misunderstanding was not inserted, and in view of the late hour it is given the above letter. But it is not intended to renew the discussion in these columns.—E.L.]

AMAZING IGNORANCE.

Sir,—The ignorance of the Law Times with respect to the relation of the self-governing colonies with the Imperial government is ludicrous. For a journal to have made the blunder which you exposed on Thursday, would have been bad enough, but to find a mentor, a leader, an authority on constitutional law tripping itself up as the Law Times has done, is humiliating. The Law Times says:

"By the Colonial Laws Act, 1855, laws cannot be made by colonial legislatures inconsistent with any act of parliament in force in the United Kingdom, and in applying to these colonies. It would accordingly be within the competence of the Imperial parliament to adjust by its own legislation the commercial relations between Great Britain and the colonies."

Has this great English authority never heard of the British North America Act, passed by the Imperial parliament on the 3rd March, 1870, two years after the passage of the Colonial Laws Act, and by virtue of which the Confederation of Canada was created? Section 18 of that Act reads as follows:

"The privileges, immunities and powers to be held, enjoyed and exercised by the Senate and by the House of Commons, and by the members thereof respectively, shall be such as are from time to time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but that the same shall never exceed those at the passing of this Act held, enjoyed, or exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and the colonies."

In 1875 doubts having arisen as to the scope of this section, the Imperial parliament passed an Act, 38-39 Victoria, Chap. XXXVIII, to remove those doubts. By the Act of 1875 it is declared that the privileges, immunities or powers conferred by the British North America Act shall not exceed those enjoyed or exercised by the Imperial Commons House of Parliament at the date of the passing of the Act.

With respect to the fiscal power of the Dominion parliament I find that the British North America Act (Sec. 90, supra) and confers the power on the Dominion of "Raising money by any mode or system of taxation."

goods from the Mother Country. If all Mr. Chamberlain's adverse critics base their opposition on the absurd premises as laid down by the Law Times he will win hands down.

D. W. HIGGINS.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

Mr. H. D. Coale, of Dunn, Coale & Dunn, civil engineers, Seattle, who has full charge of the two survey parties which have been working here for the International Timber Co. left on Wednesday for Seattle. Mr. Coale made many friends in town during his stay and one and all hope to see him back with us again soon.—Cumberland Enterprise.

Louis Pratt, superintendent of the Last Chance mine, near Sault, was in the city yesterday, but leaves for home today. To a reporter of The Daily News he stated that they had struck a new ore body in the No. 6 tunnel at the Last Chance, and that they were now sinking on it. This body has proved to be three feet wide, and assays 170 ounces of silver and 60 per cent lead, making it a strike of much importance. The company has been working a force of fourteen men on the mine for some time past, but the number will be considerably increased at an early date. It is the intention of the management to carry on a lot more development work on the new lead, but shipments will be kept up at the same time, commencing next week. There will be no danger in crossing on a scow—Similkameen Star.

Gordon Murdoch returned from Vancouver last Friday night by way of the Hope trail. He states that the trail is very much in need of repairs and that the road from Hope to Chilliwack is almost impassable; in one place a bridge was washed out which not only delayed but caused no little danger in crossing on a scow—Similkameen Star.

J. Miller, the white laundryman, was assaulted by a crowd of foreigners on Sunday evening. He was on his way down from the mines when he met the gang, who were considerably under the influence of liquor. They demanded his money and knocked him about roughly, but he made heroic and desperate resistance. He was taken to the police, but Constable Trautner has not been able as yet to locate any of the gang, as Miller failed to recognize them.—Morrisey Dispatch.

The mines at Coal Creek are out-reaching anything yet recorded. Thursday recorded 1,220 tons net. The daily output is now about 1,240 tons per day, which is the best record of the three collieries. The tunnels of No. 1, 2 and 3 mines are being widened and No. 1 table is being carefully refitted for work. A new table will soon be ready for work.—Cranbrook Herald.

J. Wilson, who has been engaged in uncovering the coal seams of the Elk River Coal and Oil Company's property on their 19 claims above Michel, returned this week after an absence of over two months. He reports that he uncovered 10 seams in all, which aggregated 170 feet, 9 inches in thickness. These seams extend over the entire property. Mr. Wilson is of the opinion that there are more seams still uncovered, but nothing more will be done by the company this season towards further development. Mr. Wilson left this week for the prairie, where he has some coal properties to look after.—Pacfic Free Press.

PRESS COMMENT.

We have been taught to admire prowess and to chant the glories of an Empire the greatest the world has ever seen, and it upsets all our ideas when we see the Lion crawl under the barn whenever an eagle screams. It is made all the more annoying by the fact that we are not much afraid of eagles ourselves, knowing that their scream is worse than their bite.—Toronto Star.

In declaring that he will publish all the correspondence either with or without the consent of Great Britain, and stating that Canada must stand on its own feet, Sir Wilfrid rather hastily assumed positions from which he may later find it difficult to recede with dignity. It is a matter of grave doubt whether Britain or any other power would concede to a frequency treaty-making powers or any power of negotiation with foreign nations for which Britain might eventually have to shoulder responsibility. The war which Britain would not tolerate in the case of the sultanian Transvaal republic, though, of course, the case was very different from Canada. But in view of the fact that Britain would have to embroil herself in a war which would get into trouble with a foreign nation, it is rather too much to expect that she would allow us to control our relations with them.—Ottawa Citizen.

James Smith, the receiver of the United States Shipbuilding Company, in his official report, says that in connection with the stock deals, brand and repurchasing business, he had received \$200,000 from the company which was worth \$7,000,000, and for it rendered absolutely no equivalent. The worst difference between a lunatic and a confidence man is not very apparent.—Montreal Gazette.

The man who brings up his boys to be honorable men does more for society than he who secures a law and order plank in a platform. The woman who tears her girls in madly honest adoration the cause of morality far more than she who leads a woman's club pell-mell against some notorious political offender. It is a striking and suggestive fact that the sensational wickedness of the day is largely perpetrated by young men and women from so-called respectable homes. It is an undeniable symptom of our time that the duty of home training is being neglected for the more spectacular methods of social and semi-public life. Newspaper appeals to the adult whose influences are vicious fall upon stony ground.—Portland Oregonian.

The Bride.—I told hubby I was going to give him something of my own cooking.



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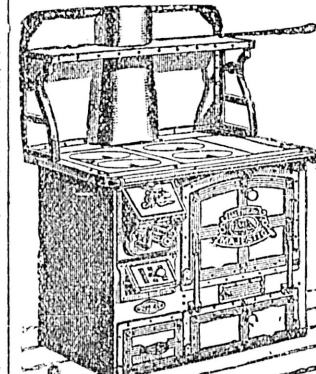
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In Chambers.—Yesterday in chambers the case of Camus vs. Coigdarrie, application for examination was heard and mutual order was made.

The School Holiday.—The celebration of the King's birthday will not take place until the 24th of May, consequently next Monday will not be a school holiday, as has been expected.

More Good Work.—Another excellent day's work was put in upon the mud flats yesterday by the various fillers. The made ground is rapidly reaching the level of the old bridge, and before long the permanent causeway should be undertaken.

Game at Canteen.—The Y. M. C. A. Association football team, which will meet the Grafton eleven today at the Canteen grounds, will be selected from the following: White, Davidson, Hook, Robinson, Elliott, Short, Hurst, Ritchie, Thomas, Northcott, Pettigrew and Galloway.

Infraction of Game Act.—Yesterday morning in the provincial police court an elderly man named Henry Clayton was charged with being in possession of a hen pheasant contrary to the provisions of the Game Act. The case was remanded until this morning in order that the accused may engage counsel.

Talk of Town.—Probably the principal topic of conversation about town yesterday was Mr. Robert Jamieson's letter in the Colonist regarding the proposed joint stock theatre. Many believed the scheme feasible, while others laughed it to scorn as quixotic to the bounds of the fantastic.

Investigated Murder.—After having been absent for upwards of a week yesterday Sergeant Murray of the provincial police returned to the city after investigating the shooting case which occurred at Tumbo island a fortnight or so ago. A man named Ben Wenzel, commonly known as Jack the Ripper, was shot by Capt. Schuchtz of Vancouver. He was apparently committed to self-defence, for the captain was given his freedom on his own recognizance after the coroner's inquest.

Victorian's Damage.—It now appears that the damage done the steamer Victorian while lying at her wharf at Sidney was greater than was first mentioned. She had about 80 feet of her guard torn away. The damage was sustained as the ship lay at her wharf, the most being exposed to the wind. Repairs were at once undertaken, and it is expected that by the beginning of the week the steamer will be ready to resume service. She has been laid up since the storm.

Patriotic Nonsense.—Is Nonsense more patriotic? I would seem so from the following taken from the columns of the Herald of yesterday: "The bonfires last night in commemoration of the gunpowder plot were unusually plentiful and bright. It seemed as if it were impossible for the boys to gather every kind of refuse fire wood and set fire to it. The illumination was immense and property owners were devoutly thankful that the recent heavy rains had made their houses practically fireproof, otherwise there might have been work for the fire brigade."

The Crow Nuisance.—The provincial authorities contradict the statement which has appeared in the public press to the effect that the government had authorized the killing of crows "by any method and anywhere." This is not the case, and the statement is considered to be mischievous in the extreme, as if poisoning is resorted to, not only crows but many other birds and domestic animals may become victims. As a matter of fact the whole question is now before the government and no general action will be taken by the government until all available data and information is laid before it.

The Orphan.—This afternoon at the second matinee the gold watch, which had been found by the orphan, was presented to the court. The orphan, a young boy, was given away. In addition there will be the same bill presented that has caused this popular play house's capacity to be taxed to its utmost. It will be the last chance to see and hear the "Three Tuxedos" for some time as they have to fill an engagement in the East before they can return here. Next week the management will present another strong bill, due notice of which will be given in the Colonist on Sunday. The voting contest for the most popular young lady will be opened on Monday, November 9th, and the award will be given Christmas Eve. The diamond ring will be on exhibition on Tuesday. Do not fail to see and hear the "Three Tuxedos."

Not "Ambergris"—The case in regard to the stolen "Ambergris" or animal fat taken from the wharf of the Victoria Sealing Company to Seattle in an unregistered launch by Charles Todd is still pending at Seattle. Attorneys tried to bring up the ambergris case in the federal court at Seattle on Thursday, but Judge Hanford said that before he would expend any time upon the matter he wanted an expert's opinion as to whether the stuff is ambergris or not, and the case went over. A formal analysis will be presented to the court the next time the case comes up, so that the true status of the goods may be established at the outset. When captured from Charles Todd's launch by customs officers because it was not entered there as an import, the cargo was valued at \$10,000, but it has been reported that two government chemists have analysed it and pronounced it to be simply animal fat of no commercial value.

Tomorrow's Colonist.—It is an easy matter to say that tomorrow's edition of the Colonist will be an exceptionally fine number—it is another thing to deliver the goods and then carry out promises previously made. Not the slightest doubt is felt that the Colonist will be a good one, for the presentation of tomorrow's bill of fare, "D. W. H." has stated to his friends that he is contributing the best article which has yet fallen from his pen—and this is saying a great deal. That the veteran journalist's "effusion" will be anticipated with great pleasure goes without saying. The second installment of the series of Frederick Villier's articles is to be presented tomorrow, and this week being the illustrations drawn by himself. The fashion page is one which special attention may be drawn to. The illustrations and letterpress this week—all from the pen of a local author on matters of fashion are particularly fine. No one should miss getting a copy of tomorrow's Colonist.

The Final Scene.—The funeral of the late William Turnbull Findlay, whose tragic death occurred at the Brackman-Ker Mills on Wednesday last, took place yesterday afternoon from the First Presbyterian church, the Rev. Dr. Campbell officiating. After reading appropriate passages of scripture, Dr. Campbell delivered a short address showing the esteem in which deceased was held by his fellow parishioners and the value of a good life to his fellowmen. The choir, under Mr. J. G. Brown, rendered select hymns and the service was brought to a close by the organist, Mrs. Lewis Hall, playing the "Dead March in Saul," as the mourners dispersed. At 10 o'clock a funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, Messrs. J. Weston and J. Frank, the Odd Fellows, A. Graham and D. Grant, and for the A. O. U. W., E. Kermod and W. Summerville.

CALL FOR

HAMS AND BACON

The White House

GLOVES

Last Till Christmas.—It is estimated that the rock cutting for the Douglas street sewer will occupy the force now at work until Christmas at least. Progress is necessarily slow, although the work is being pushed as rapidly as consistent with safety.

Victorian's Position.—Mr. George Madigan, provincial inspector of boilers and engines, is now located at Vancouver. He was until recently stationed at Nelson, where he will be succeeded by Mr. Andrew Sutherland. Mr. Madigan will assume his duties at an early date.

King's Birthday.—May 24, 1904, is proclaimed the day for celebrating His Majesty, the King's birthday, instead of November 9th. It is added, however, that the usual salute in honor of the King's birthday shall be fired at all military stations on the 9th of November.

Trusteeship Vacant.—Noah Shakespear, for the advisory committee of the estate of Green, Worlock & Co., is calling for applications up to Thursday, November 12th, for the position of trustee, which has been rendered vacant owing to the death of H. McKenzie Cleland.

No. 5 Company.—An interesting meeting of No. 5 Company, Fifth Regiment, was held last evening at the drill hall. After the usual business of the company was transacted a whist club was formed and a series of tournaments will be held every Monday evening, starting November 16th. Refreshments and the committee will do all in their power to make this a special attraction for the members of No. 5 Company and their friends. The members present, after viewing the photographs of the king of war team, complimented Mr. Skene Love very highly on the efficiency of his work. At the conclusion of the company's business the chairman on behalf of the company presented Sergeant "Victorian" with an address and a P. A. Fletcher with an engraved and a suit with a suitable engraving, and amid rousing cheers Sergeant Fletcher responded, thanking his comrades for their appreciation of his services.

STARTLING STATISTICS.

Glories of Liberal Rule Showing How Canada is Making Progress.

From the monthly report of the department of Trade and Commerce of Canada, under the head of the Progress of Canada, the gratifying intelligence is gleaned that the total area of the Dominion in 1871 was 3,653,946 square miles. The curious fact remains, however, that in spite of the high state of civilization to which most of the Dominion has been subjected, the great influx of population from all quarters of Europe, many of the immigrants bringing with them large quantities of grain soil—in their carts, on their hands, feet and bodies, the square mileage of the Dominion in August, 1903, was identically the same as in 1871. Since the former date, however (August, 1903), thanks to the generosity of the British government, Canada's total area has been considerably reduced in the province of British Columbia, and the territory of the United States has as a consequence suffered a substantial increase. In this manner the great Liberal government is leading Canada to glories unheard of, and is helping to keep down any tendency on the part of the Dominion to show emulosity.

STRIKE FLOWING WELL.

Oil Found on Property of Alaska Development Company.

Word has been received in Seattle that another flowing well has been struck by the Alaska Development Company, on its property near Catalla, opposite Kayak Island, Alaska. The strike was made October 15th. The new well is located about 1,000 feet from the first well struck by this company. The drillers were at work

ARMY & NAVY CLOTHING STORE, 117 GOVERNMENT ST.

Yes Sir!

The Sale Is Now on

The crowds that throng our store give proof positive to the confidence the public have in us. The bundles that leave our store are appreciation of the

Prices We Are Making

1,000 PAIRS MEN'S PANTS

250 Pair Men's Durable Tweed Pants, at\$1.00

250 Pair Men's Dress Worsted Pants, at\$1.50

250 Pair Men's All Wool Blue Serge Pants, at\$1.50

250 Pair Men's Fine Pants, from \$3.50 to \$4.50, at\$2.50

189 MEN'S FINE WORSTED SUITS

Worth from \$12.50 to \$20; 60 Day Reduction Sale Price\$10.00

200 CRAVETTE RAIN-COATS AND MACIN. TOSHES

All at 25 per cent reduction.

GET THAT HABIT OF TRADING WITH THE

ARMY & NAVY CLOTHING STORE

Leaders of the Lowest Price in Victoria.

117 GOVERNMENT ST.—117 GOVERNMENT ST.—117

CAMPBELL'S**Fall Fashions****New Fall Suits**

In all the New Materials, Zibellines, Venetians, Tweeds, in the Latest Parisian Styles.

SEPARATE SKIRTS

Well Cut, Well Made, Beautifully Fitting Skirts in a Variety of Cloths and Up-to-date Styles.

Witchell's American Handball and Basketball Shoes

A new lot just received in all sizes. Experts say this is the finest shoe made for all indoor athletic games. All sizes now in stock, but they are going fast. Call now boys while you are sure of getting your size.

The Paterson Shoe Co.'s, Ltd.

CITY SHOE HOUSE, 70 GOVT. ST.

DIAMOND And Pearl Jewelry

If you want anything in the shape of diamond or pearl jewelry, whether in a brooch, or a ring, we can supply you from our large stock at very reasonable prices. We have also a few very fine EMERALD RINGS AND BROOCHES, which are of exceptionally good value, the stones having been purchased long before the late great rise in prices.

G. E. REDFERN,

Established 1892. Telephone 118. 43 Government Street.

E. J. WALL. W. A. SMITH

Windsor Grocery Company,

—A Choice Lot of Local—

DAIRY BUTTER

Has Just Come In

SELLING TODAY AT

20c Per Pound. In 1 Pound Squares.

Opp. Postoffice, Govt. St.

Victoria Coffee Parlors, Broad street, north of Trenchard alley. Open from 7:30 a. m. to 12 p. m. Oysters in all styles.

Our new Cork Carpet at 75c per square yard for Bedrooms, Halls, etc., is all right. It is warm, clean, healthy and of good appearance. Weiler Bros.

Our China and Art-Ware Department is crowded with beautiful goods. Envious eyes are already cast upon the splendid range of "Dinner Sets," which is unsurpassed. Weiler Bros.

Lake District

Twenty acres, 10 in grass, fenced, log cabin, good well, 600 strawberry plants, stump puller, farming implements. Fronts on road. Price \$850. Cost \$1200.

E. A. Harris & Co

35 Fort St. Telephone 607.

THE ANGELUS

Is a Perfect Piano Player.

No other Piano Player in the world is like it.

We mean exactly what we say, and can demonstrate this to your entire satisfaction, if you will call and hear it.

M. W. WAITT & CO

Sole Agents.

Victoria's Pioneer Music Store.

44 Government St.

How easy can the barley-bree Cement the quarrel?

"CALEDONIAN"

15 1/2

BAKING POWDER

IN BULK.

As good as the best. Better than most

16 OZ FOR 40 CENTS

Once tried always used. Manufactured by

HALL & CO.,

Dispensing Chemists.

Cor. Douglas and Yates Streets.

BUSINESS LOCALS

McClary's Famous Steel Ranges at

Clark & Pearson's, 17 Yates street.

Special — Carpenters' Tools at Cheap-

side.

FOTOGRAF'S.

A new display of pictures are being

exhibited at Savannah's entrance, Five

Meters block.

Gardening Tools at Cheapside.

All The Leaders

—IN—

FIRE ARMS

—AND—

AMMUNITION

Largest Stock at

John Barnsley & Co.,

115 GOVERNMENT ST.

Repairs With Despatch.

House awnings? Ring up Smith &

Champion for estimates. All colors.

We invite your inspection of our "New

Goods," comprising Heavy Curtains,

Table Covers, Muslins, Cretones, etc.

They will all be marked for selling with-

in the next day or two. Weiler Bros.

JAMES BAY**8 Roomed Modern Dwelling**

Large garden, well stocked with fruit

flowers and shrubs.

\$3,150.00

Particularly easy terms.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Fire Insurance Written.

P. R. BROWN

Limited.

80 BROAD STREET.

ORIENTAL BAR

Very Choice of Liquors, Cigars, etc.

Only the best kept.

JOS. DUROIS.**ROYAL HOTEL**

Excellent accommodation. Room and

meals from \$1.25 per day. Rooms only

from 50c. Merchants' hot lunch, 25c. Din-

ner (6-course) 25c.

KINGSLEY & GREENWOOD, Proprietors.

FORT STREET

We have opened up our first consignment

of Elder Down Quilts. Call early and

make a selection at Weiler Bros.

Bargain Sale of Upholstery now on

at Smith & Champion's, 100 Douglas

street.

WHEN BUYING Boys' Clothing

Our aim is to procure goods that will give satisfaction in every particular. We believe a satisfied customer to be our best advertisement. An inspection of our stock of

BOYS' SUITS

INVITED

We can please you both as to quality

and price.

THE Norfolk Suit

Is a popular style shown in a variety of neat tweeds.

W. & J. WILSON

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS AND FURNISHERS.

15 Government Street.

A New Wrinkle, (No. 9.)

Croquettes of Odds and Ends.

With Armour's Extract of Beef.
These are made of scraps or bits of good food that happen to be left over from one or more meals, but in such quantities that they cannot be utilized separately. For example: a couple of spoonfuls of fried rice, a little meat of a mutton chop, one spoonful of minced beef; two cold hard-boiled eggs; a little cold chopped potato; a few slices cold chicken. One or more of these, well chopped and seasoned, mixed with one raw egg, a little flour, butter, and stock made from Armour's Extract of Beef, then made in the form of croquettes and browned well in a frying-pan or griddle and served on small squares of buttered toast, will surprise house-keepers with a delicious addition these offer for the breakfast or luncheon, as will also the small cost of preparing.

Above is taken from edition de luxe "Culinary Wrinkles" (just out) which will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of a metal cap from jar of Armour's Extract of Beef.

ARMOUR & COMPANY, CHICAGO.

Armour's Extract of Beef

The Best Extract of the Best Beef

Sold by all jobbing and also retail druggists and grocery trade.

FALL MEETINGS FARMER'S INSTITUTE

Successful Gatherings are Held at Campbell Creek, Grand Prairie and Kamloops.

Kamloops, B. C., Nov. 3.—The fall meetings of the Kamloops District Farmers' Institute, which commenced its session on Wednesday evening last at Campbell Creek, and concluded on Friday evening in the council chamber in this city, were exceedingly interesting and instructive. The speakers, supplied by the government, were: Dr. S. P. Tolmie, V. S., Victoria; Messrs. A. Graham, of Pomeroy, Man., and T. G. Earl, of Lytton. These speakers were exceedingly happy in their choice of subjects, their addresses embracing topics of vital importance to the farming and stock-raising community such as ours is. They were handled in a masterly manner, clear and concisely delivered, and received the appreciation of the audience which greeted them at the points visited.

At Campbell Creek the chair was taken by President V. D. Curry. After a few preliminary remarks, the minutes of the previous regular meeting were read and approved. The president then introduced the speakers. Dr. Tolmie being the first to take the stand, the attendance being such as to inspire the speaker with confidence, he was most read and approved. The president then introduced the speakers. Dr. Tolmie being the first to take the stand, the attendance being such as to inspire the speaker with confidence, he was most read and approved. The president then introduced the speakers. Dr. Tolmie being the first to take the stand, the attendance being such as to inspire the speaker with confidence, he was most read and approved.

Dr. Tolmie took up the subject of contagious diseases in domestic animals, particularly horses and cattle. He dealt with the different forms of glanders, of which he said there are four, and the simple way in determining the disease in its various forms, the care necessary and the remedies to be applied, particularly emphasizing the vigilance to be exercised in handling horses thus affected, as glanders in any form was contagious and easily communicated to man with fatal results. The necessity of thorough fumigation and otherwise disinfecting stables, stalls, feed boxes and such like in premises in which diseased animals were kept, were most effectively impressed on the audience. The formula to be used in the cleansing of infected premises was given, after which the doctor described the signs of tuberculous glands, the lumps and other swellings, their causes and when called for the meat unfit for consumption, and the treatment for each case. At the conclusion of this instructive address, a number of important questions respecting different forms, and particularly cases of ailment in both horse and cow, which had come under the notice of individuals in the meeting, were asked and satisfactorily answered.

After a few remarks by the secretary a vote of thanks to the speakers was passed, and the meeting adjourned. On leaving Campbell Creek on Thursday morning for Grand Prairie, Dr. Tolmie was called upon to examine and prescribe for a sick horse, the property of Geo. Barnes. The party arrived in Grand Prairie in good season in the afternoon, and P. C. Jones was not long in availing himself of the presence of the doctor, as he was suffering from one of his horses which was under the weather.

The meeting was held in the public hall in that prosperous valley. The attendance was large and there were a number of ladies present. At 8 p.m. the chair was taken by Vice-President F. C. Jones, who, in calling the meeting to order, referred in complimentary terms to the speakers of the evening, after which the secretary, who called upon to read the minutes, which were read and approved. Mr. Graham was introduced as the first speaker. He said that as he had observed that the industry of the valley was centered chiefly in the production of pork he would take as his subject the bacon hog. He found in traveling through British Columbia conditions change in nearly every

Torpid Liver and Kidneys.

It is surprising what a large proportion of every-day ills are due to disorders of the liver and kidneys. It was with this idea in mind that Dr. Chase prepared his celebrated Kidney-Liver Pills, and the extraordinary success of this prescription has made it indispensable in the home.

By their direct action on the liver these pills ensure a plentiful flow of bile (nature's own cathartic) and, by so doing, not only bring about a healthful action of the bowels but positively cure constipation.

At the same time the kidneys are invigorated, and kidneys, liver and bowels work together in ridding the system of the poisonous impurities which cause disease.

Pains in the back, headache, lumbago, rheumatism, dyspepsia, biliousness, kidney disease and liver complaint soon vanish before the thorough action of this medicine. The system is cleansed, the blood purified, and once again the organs of the body work in harmony and properly perform their duties.

It is to the old people especially that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills appeal. They prove effective when all other treatments seem of no avail and not only bring relief from the pains and aches, but restore vigor and activity to organs which have become sluggish and torpid.

Mrs. W. Wilkins, Henry Street, Ballerille, Ont., states:—"I suffered a great deal with pains in the small of the back, caused from kidney trouble. Whenever I stooped I could scarcely rise again, the pains were so great. The disease became so severe that it affected my general health and I was becoming run down. Since using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I can say that my trouble has entirely disappeared. I can speak in the highest terms of this medicine from the way it acted in my case."

Mr. Robert Jackson, Ship Carpenter, Port Robinson, Ont., states:—"I was afflicted with kidney trouble and lumbago for thirty years. The winters were always very severe on me, and I was many times incapacitated, with all the serious symptoms of both troubles. I had backache, biliousness, rheumatism, headache and constipation, and was wrecked physically. I used all sorts of medicines and have been treated by the medical profession to no purpose. In the spring of 1902 I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and from the start received great benefit. I continued the treatment until I fully recovered good health and vigor, my old trouble being a thing of the past. I am now fifty-five years old, and if, at my advanced age I have received such grand results from the use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills after years of unnecessary suffering there can be no doubt of their efficacy in the treatment of younger persons. I recommend them to everyone. I have tried to think of ways to express my gratitude, but it is beyond expression, for they have done more for me than I could have believed."



MRS. WILKINS.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

Are sold by all dealers at the advertised price of 25 cents a box, 5 boxes for \$1.00, or mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price by Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Mr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box of his remedies.

SPORTING NEWS.

Today's Matches.

Victoria district Association Football League matches for today are as follows:
2 p.m.—North Ward vs. Capitals; Junior League, Referee, Sergeant Wood.
2.30 p.m.—Victoria West vs. Capitals; Intermediate League, Referee, W. A. Lorimer.

3 p.m.—Victoria vs. Columbia; senior league. Referee, Sergeant Wood.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The Victoria Seniors will meet the Intermediates at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Caledonia grounds, when an interesting struggle is expected. Any intermediates who turn out will be given a game. The teams are: Seniors—Fullback, S. Patton, three-quarters, Kern, Schofield, F. A. Macrae, W. McLeod, J. Hilt; half-backs, A. Gillespie, K. Gillespie; forwards, C. Cullin, W. Moresby, Scobie, P. Austin, R. Janlon, Jaegers, A. McLean, A. Belfry; reserves, G. Johnston. Intermediates—H. Marchant (capt.), W. Macdonald, W. Heath, W. Todd, L. Foot, W. Gowen, W. Sweetland, C. Keefe, B. Prior, C. B. Kennedy, E. Gallip, J. Finlayson, G. Simpson, R. Eddon, Stebbins, Nott, B. H. Hurst, A. Newcombe, L. Bell, Jeffs.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

At Beacon Hill this afternoon at 3 o'clock, a match will be played between the Capital eleven and the Victoria West Football Club. The Capitals will be represented by Edmonds, goal; Temple and Hargrave, half-backs; Ross, Belyea and Finlayson, halves; Peden, Temple, Hogg, Johnson and Smith, forwards; Jenkinson, Loveride and Driven, substitutes.

Following is the Y. M. C. A. team to play H. M. S. O. A. team at the Caledonia grounds this afternoon. All who are going should catch the 2.15 car at the corner of Yates and Government: Goal, B. H. Hurst; backs, E. M. Whyte and W. Northcott; halves, Thos. Davidson, Ritchie, R. G. Skemp, Shortall, Comors, Elliott, Hooker, reserves, Pettierew, Godfrey and Galloway.

The following team will represent the City in their game with Capital City on Saturday afternoon at Beacon Hill: Goal, Johnson; backs, McKirick (captain), Kinloch; half backs, Campbell, Brooker, Noel; forwards, Nesbitt, Shanks, Morley, Melnes and Baker; reserves, Gowen and Campbell.

BOWLING.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—A new bowling record was made last night in the tournament of the Monroe League, when the Sunsets made a score of 1,119. Thirty strikes and 15 spares were marked in the game. The league played the usual three games and average 594. The performance is a world's record under the new rules of the American bowling congress. The previous record was 1,105, made by the Sunsets, who were defeated before the game, and Secretary Sam Karpf, of the American bowling congress, watched the performance.

THE RING.

Dick Green, of Chicago, called at the Colonist sporting department yesterday and introduced himself. He is the husky young man who will meet Caesar Attell for twenty rounds at the Victoria opera house on the 19th or 21st inst., for a decision. Green is well put up and looks like a young fellow who has been in the ring any of them. He is a trifle heavier than Attell, but as he has started strict training at the fire department gymnasium and goes out every morning for road work, that difference will not be apparent very soon. Green has won from lots of good men; his specialty is reported to be a right hook for the spot where the goatee ought to bloom that has convinced many a bold boy that the jig was up. He is, however, a repeater and can do three-degree work with his left, either straight or semi-circle, that bothers; and he goes to his partner with the goods from chin to chin. He and Attell should make a contest worth seeing.

HOCKEY.

This morning the High school hockey teams leave for Nanaimo, where they will play the ladies and men's teams of that city. Hard games are looked for. The High school girls have a very strong team and intend to carry all before them. As for the boys, they have never yet lost a game, and although the team going up is not their strongest, they are determined to win. The following are the teams:
Girls—Forwards, L. Dalby, L. Mowat, N. Spencer (captain), J. Corder, B. Munroe; half backs, E. Erskine, M. Sommerville, J. Wellston; full backs, M. Lowe and Miss Watson; goal, E. Green.
Boys—Forwards, Carmo, Gibson, Winspy, C. J. Rogers, H. Collett; half backs, C. H. Rogers, F. Wood, R. Whyte; goal, H. Brown.

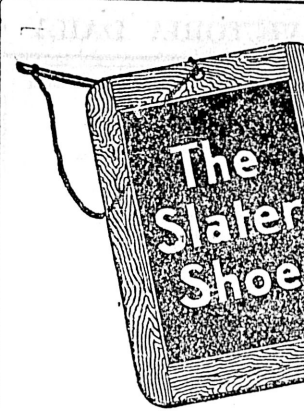
PERSONALS.

Among those who registered at the Grand yesterday evening were W. H. Kelson and H. C. Kelson, of Montreal. W. H. P. Sweeney has returned from Vancouver. Fred Senator Templeman is expected back from the East next Wednesday evening. Arthur Mallette, of the Vancouver agency of R. G. Dunn Co., is in the city on business. F. L. T. Sweeney, of Port Townsend, is paying Victoria a visit. He is at the Dominion. James Crossan, of Nanaimo, spent yesterday in the city, a guest at the Victoria hotel. G. Fazio, of Mount Sicker, is in the city, and is in the hotel. C. M. Marpole, of Vancouver, was a passenger aboard the Charnier yesterday evening. He registered at the Grand.

Among those who registered at the Grand yesterday evening were: R. Bowman, D. C. McElen, G. A. Hutcheson, Vancouver; George H. Preston, Seattle; and Harold Ralph, Toronto. Mrs. A. W. Murphy, of Port Townsend, is in the city at the Queen's. R. H. Johnston and G. E. Walter, of Seattle, are at the Queen's. F. Stevenson and wife, of Emmet, Wash., are at the Queen's. John Alden and J. Mont, of Chetum, are at the Queen's.

POWER OF LOCOMOTIVES.

Engineering, describing the latest of the Caledonia locomotives, which makes the fourth successive type of a class which has not only done splendid work but has been greatly admired for excellent proportions, refers to the increase in engine power. The first of the class—the "Dundastair"—came out in 1896, and had a tractive force of 14,400 lb., the cylinders being 18 1/2 in. by 25 in., while the total heating surface was 1,463 square feet. Following upon this came an improved class, with cylinders 19 in. in diameter, the heating surface being increased to 1,500 square feet, and the steam pressure from 160 lb. to 175 lb., with a tractive force of 16,840 lb. The third series had the same arrangement of cylinders, but increased pressure and boiler power, 40 square feet being added to the heating surface, and the steam pressure increased to 175 lb., so that the tractive force was 17,350 lb. But no sooner were these engines designed, built and tried out than the traffic conditions added more carriages or dining saloons, making the trains so heavy that the surplus reserve power of the locomotives was soon utilized, and a further increase of power became necessary. Mr. McIntosh, the locomotive superintendent of the Caledonia Railway, however, seems to have kept pace with the steadily increasing weight of trains, and the new engines which he has turned out have been running the midnight sleepers and the 2 o'clock trains without any assistance over the very heavy Beattock



"Goodyear Certainty"

The only certain way to get a genuine Goodyear

Welt Shoe is: Buy only the "SLATER SHOE," because it is made by no other process and therefore must be Goodyear Welt.

Slater Shoe

For Men = \$4.00 = For Women \$5.00

J. H. Baker, John Fullerton H. E. Munday, Victoria B.C.

"THE STANDARD OF CANADA"

Otis Elevators

Canadian Otis Elevator Co. LIMITED.

OFFICES IN ALL CITIES



TO Your Friends IN THE Old Country, England, Scotland, Ireland,

Special Holiday Offer.

We will deliver to any address in England, Scotland or Ireland a dozen or half a dozen of our Imperial Cheese without one cent of charge beyond the regular price, viz: 10c, 25c, 50c per jar. This is an opportunity to give Old Country friends a holiday surprise with a delicious worthy Canadian product.

If you will forward us your card we will see that it is carefully packed in the case going to your friend.

Individual size jars, 15c per jar, \$1.80 doz.
Small size jar, 35c per jar, \$4.20 doz.
Medium size jar, 65c per jar, \$7.80 doz.
Large size jar, \$1.10 per jar, \$13.20 doz.

ALL DELIVERY CHARGES PAID BY US.

Write addresses plainly to avoid mistakes. Make post office or express orders payable to

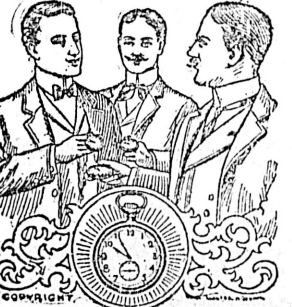
A. F. MacLaren Imperial Cheese Co. LIMITED.

51 Colborne Street, Toronto.

All orders must be in our hands by December 5th, so as to ensure delivery by Xmas.

A Good Watch Is Worth Having

When time is in dispute the watch from Wenger's always decides. A watch from there is reliable. The name itself is guarantee. Every watch sent out from this store is accurately regulated and can always be depended on. That's the only kind of watch to carry. A big stock to select from at most reasonable prices.



J. WENGER,

Established 1876. Next to Bank of Montreal, 90 Government street, Victoria.

"CALEDONIAN" FILLS THE BILL EVERY TIME

Advertise in the Colonist

